

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEADERSHIP FOR THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech delivered late last week by Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Mr. Speaker, we are at the start of an election year, and we can expect partisanship to increase in the House. However, I hope all Members will temper their partisan views when it comes to foreign policy. To that end, I urge all of my colleagues to read Secretary Christopher's speech, delivered last week at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. In the speech, the Secretary reviews the past year in foreign policy, when there were certainly a number of major accomplishments, and sets out the challenges the administration has set for itself for 1996. The Secretary also reviews the guiding principles of the administration's policy. I believe the speech makes absolutely clear what is driving U.S. foreign policy: the U.S. national interest. I hope my colleagues will take the time to read it.

LEADERSHIP FOR THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY

(by Warren Christopher)

Let me begin by thanking Joe Nye not only for giving me that warm introduction, but for laying to rest one persistent canard about this fine institution. It used to be said in some circles that the Kennedy School was a plot to infiltrate the federal government. Joe Nye's appointment proves that the opposite is true: the federal government is in fact a plot to infiltrate the Kennedy School.

A year ago, I met with you to explain the guiding principles of this Administration's foreign policy and our priorities for 1995. I am here today to assess a remarkable period of achievement for American diplomacy and to discuss our main objectives for 1996.

The end of the Cold War has given us an unprecedented opportunity to shape a more secure world of open societies and open markets—a world in which American interests and ideals can thrive. But we also face serious threats from which no border can shield us—terrorism, proliferation, crime and damage to the environment.

This is not the end of history, but history in fast-forward. Eight decades ago, when this century's first Balkan war ended, it took an international commission to piece together what had happened. Now, images of violence in Sarajevo are beamed instantly around the world. Six decades ago, it took several years for the Great Depression to become a global disaster. Now, an economic crisis in Mexico can disrupt the global economy in the blink of an eye.

In this time of accelerated change, American leadership must remain consistent. We must be clear-eyed and vigilant in pursuit of our interests. Above all, we must recognize that only the United States has the vision and strength to consolidate the gains of the

last few years, and to build an even better world.

Six years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, some still think that we can escape the problems of the world by building walls around America. But the evidence of the last three years should settle the debate about America's role in the world. Because President Clinton has rejected the path of retreat, we have forged a record that proves the enduring value of American leadership and American engagement.

The President, with help from internationalists in both parties, has made the United States the world's driving force for peace. Think of it. Had we not led, the war in Bosnia would continue today, wasting innocent lives, threatening a wider war and eroding the NATO Alliance. Had we not led, there would not be the prospect of comprehensive peace in the Middle East. And there would be scant hope for reconciliation in Northern Ireland.

Without American leadership, thugs would still rule in Haiti, and thousands of Haitian refugees would be trying to reach our shores. The Mexican economy would be in free-fall, threatening our prosperity and harming emerging markets and the global economy. We would not have made the kind of progress on the fullest possible accounting of American POWs and MIAs that allowed us to recognize Vietnam. We would not have gained the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—the most important barrier against the spread of nuclear weapons. And North Korea could be building nuclear bombs.

The lesson is clear. If we lead, we can sustain the momentum that defeated communism, freed us from the danger of nuclear war, and unfurled freedom's flag around the world. Our strength is a blessing, not a burden. President Clinton is determined to use it wisely and decisively.

Our strength simply cannot be maintained on the cheap. And yet for a year now, the President and I have been fighting those forces in Congress who would cut our foreign affairs budget so deeply that we would have to draw back from our leadership—closing important embassies, shutting down peacekeeping, and self-destructively slashing our international programs. These are not responsible proposals. They would weaken America precisely when we must remain strong, precisely when other nations are looking to us for leadership. They betray a lack of appreciation for what America has accomplished in the last 50 years and a lack of confidence that our great nation can shape the future.

The recent shutdown of the U.S. government was particularly troubling to me because it eroded our international reputation for reliability and integrity. In my recent travels abroad, I have been struck by the far-reaching consequences of the shutdown. For leaders and ordinary citizens in many parts of the world, it seemed as if the most powerful nation in the world was closing for business. Our failure to pay our bills and our employees was conduct not worthy of a great nation. It must not happen again.

Three weeks ago, I was described in the pages of *Newsweek* as a "true believer that America must be involved in the world." I plead guilty. I came of age after World War II, in the years our leaders made the invest-

ments whose benefits all of us are reaping today. I am not a politician. But I do have a bias: for the kind of foreign policy that makes America a reliable and principled leader; a bias for a foreign policy that projects America's unique purpose and strength. I hope that every candidate who aspires to the presidency will keep these important guideposts in mind.

Our commitment to provide leadership is the first of the central principles guiding our foreign policy that I outlined here last year. A second principle I enunciated then is the need to strengthen the institutions that provide an enduring basis for global peace and prosperity. These institutions, such as the United Nations, NATO, and the World Bank, help us to share the burdens and costs of leadership. This year, a top priority will be working with Congress to meet our financial obligations to the UN as it undertakes an essential program of reform.

A third principle is that support for democracy and human rights reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests. Our dedication to universal values is a vital source of America's authority and credibility. We simply cannot lead without it. Our interests are most secure in a world where accountable government strengthens stability and where the rule of law protects both political rights and free market economies. That is why we have provided such strong support for courageous reforms in nations like South Africa, Mexico, and the new democracies of Central Europe. That is why we are so pleased that there have been sixteen inaugurations following free elections in this hemisphere in the three years we have been in office. This year, another important goal will be to help the War Crimes Tribunals establish accountability in the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda for two of the greatest tragedies of this decade.

A fourth principle is the critical importance of constructive relations with the great powers. These nations—our allies in Europe and Japan, as well as Russia and China—have the greatest ability to affect our security and prosperity.

In the last few years, some have said that the United States and Europe would inevitably drift apart. We have proved them wrong. Our common action in Bosnia has dramatically reinforced the transatlantic alliance and has opened new prospects for lasting European security cooperation. And the New Transatlantic Agenda agreed by the United States and the European Union in Madrid last month will not only expand our economic ties but enhance coordination on political and security challenges around the world.

With Japan, we are also putting each pillar of our alliance—security, economic, and political—on a sound basis. A year-long review of our relationship, which Joe Nye led with Assistant Secretary Winston Lord, has revitalized our security ties. We have reached 20 market access agreements which have contributed to the recent sharp decline in our bilateral trade deficit.

We have also pursued our interest in strengthening our cooperation with Russia and China, at a time when both countries are undergoing difficult transitions.

From the beginning of his Administration, President Clinton has recognized that only by engaging with Russia could we protect

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

our national interests. Our strategy has produced concrete benefits for the security of the American people. We have achieved massive reductions in nuclear arsenals and made nuclear materials more secure. By working with Russia, we have advanced our goals of peace in Bosnia and the Middle East.

Of course, it is easy to enumerate our differences with Russia, such as on nuclear cooperation with Iran and the war in Chechnya. This week's events provide more evidence that the current military approach in Chechnya will only deepen that war. The cycle of violence can end only through negotiations.

But as I have said before, I do not have the luxury of making a list of differences with Russia and then walking away. My job is to build areas of agreement and to develop policies to manage our difference.

Back in 1993 in my first major speech as Secretary of State, I observed that Russia's struggle to transform itself would be long and hard, and that success was by no means assured. That remains my judgment today. On the plus side, four years into the post-Soviet period, Russia's economy is increasingly governed by market principles. Free elections, unthinkable a few years ago, are becoming a fact of life. But Russia has not yet overcome the ruinous legacy of seven decades of communism—a legacy visible in crime, corruption, and poverty.

Recent events reflect troubling signs of Russian reform under strain. The Russian people face an important choice in the June Presidential election. In the final analysis, only they can choose their leaders and determine their future. Our obligation—the American obligation—is to promote democratic values and democratic institutions and to pursue our national interests at all times.

When I meet with new Russian Foreign Minister Primakov, I will tell him that the United States is determined to continue working with Russia on the many common challenges we face. I will, however, make it clear that Russia's integration with the institutions of the West, which is in our mutual interest, depends on Russia's willingness to abide by international norms and to stay on the path of reform.

Turning to China, we also have a profound stake in helping to ensure that that powerful nation pursues its modernization in ways that contribute to the overall security and prosperity of the region—for our own sake and in the interest of our key allies and friends. That is why we are pursuing a strategy of engagement. It is designed to integrate China into the international community and to enhance our cooperation on such common problems as the North Korean nuclear program, drug trafficking and alien smuggling.

We continue to have important differences with China on such issues as human rights, proliferation and trade. In recent months we have come through a rocky period in our relations with China. The United States is ready to restore positive momentum to our relationship. We have reaffirmed our "one-China" policy and we reject the short-sighted counsel of those who seek to isolate or contain China. China's President has said that his country, too, seeks a positive relationship. Let me be clear: The United States will do its part, but if we are to build a lasting productive relationship, China has a responsibility to take meaningful steps to address areas of our concern and to respect internationally accepted principles.

In the coming year, we will give special emphasis to three main objectives: first, pursuing peace in regions of vital interest to the United States; second, confronting the new transnational security threats; and third, promoting open markets and prosperity.

A year ago, the war in Bosnia was the greatest unresolved problem we face. Nothing is yet assured in Bosnia of course. But by joining the use of force to diplomacy, we have transformed a situation some considered hopeless into one in which rebuilding, reconciliation, and justice are all possible. The President's visit to our troops last week reminded us again of the uncommon spirit and confidence they bring to their mission.

The peace agreement we forged in Dayton means that we can look beyond four years of horror—the concentration camps, the ethnic cleansing, the hunger and death. In 1996, our immediate challenge is to implement the military and civilian aspects of the Dayton agreement. We expect all parties to comply fully with their obligations under that carefully negotiated agreement.

It is important to recognize that success in Bosnia will also have broad implications for our goal of an integrated Europe at peace. Our actions in Bosnia have proven that NATO is here to stay as the guarantor of transatlantic security. Without NATO's action, it is clear this war would continue today.

The very nature of the coalition we have forged and are leading in Bosnia has historic implications. This is the first time that soldiers from every power and region of Europe will serve in the same military operation. Russians and Lithuanians, Greeks and Turks, Poles and Ukrainians, British, Germans and French, have joined with Americans and Canadians to share the same risks, under the same flag, to achieve the same noble goal. As we help overcome the divisions of Bosnia, we also help overcome the division of Europe itself.

The mission in Bosnia will give some of our new partners in the Partnership for Peace a chance to show that they can meet the challenges of membership in an enlarged NATO Alliance. The process of enlargement is already making NATO a force for stability and democracy in the east. We have made it clear to our partners that to gain NATO membership, they must consolidate democratic reforms, place their armed forces under firm civilian control, and resolve disputes with their neighbors.

It is in central and eastern Europe that the greatest threats to European security—ethnic conflict, proliferation, and poverty—must be faced. That is why it would be irresponsible to lock out half of Europe from the structures that ensure security and prosperity on the continent. That is why the European Union is moving forward with its own plans to add members. NATO enlargement should proceed on roughly a parallel track.

We recognize that as Russia redefines its international role, NATO enlargement must proceed in a gradual, deliberate and transparent way. But Russia should understand that the Alliance with which it is working so closely in Bosnia does not threaten its security. Indeed, we continue to encourage Russia to construct a long-term, special relationship with NATO.

In the Middle East, American leadership is also indispensable. Today, for the first time in half a century, we stand on the threshold of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. A comprehensive peace between Israel and its immediate neighbors, and indeed with the entire Arab world, is no longer a dream, but a realistic possibility.

I have just returned from my 16th trip to the region. Last week I was with King Hussein of Jordan on the day he dedicated a trauma unit to the late Prime Minister Rabin—it's hard to believe, but that was in a hospital in Tel Aviv. Few events more vividly capture how much the landscape of the region has changed. What is more, in just two days, almost a million Palestinians will

vote in the first free elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

Now we must work to complete the circle of peace in the Middle East. The key lies in achieving a breakthrough between Israel and Syria. Both sides believe the United States is critical to this effort. Under our auspices, Israel and Syria are now holding intensive negotiations on Maryland's eastern shore. Although there is much work still to be done, we are crossing important thresholds and we seek an agreement in 1996. The United States is determined to help complete this historic task.

We will also continue our efforts to resolve conflicts and build security in other regions. We will pursue initiatives in places such as Northern Ireland, Haiti, Cyprus, Angola, Burundi, Peru and Ecuador. We will strengthen the foundations of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region by deepening our security cooperation with our treaty allies, and through our participation in the very promising ASEAN Regional Forum. And in this hemisphere, we will build on the new level of political cooperation we achieved at the Summit of the Americas in Miami.

Our second major area of focus this year is to continue to take on new challenges to global security. As the President emphasized in a landmark UN speech last October, transnational threats like proliferation, terrorism, international crime, drugs, and environmental damage threaten all of us in our interdependent world.

We will continue working to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the gravest potential threat to the United States and our allies. Thirty-three years ago, the nuclear powers took what President Kennedy called a "step backward from the shadows of war" by signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Now we must complete a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in time to sign it this year. And this year we must ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention.

We must also lock in deep reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the countries of the former Soviet Union. I urge the Senate and the Russian Duma to ratify the START II Treaty, which will remove an additional 5,000 warheads from the arsenals of our two countries.

Our regional nonproliferation efforts are also vital. It is critical that North Korea's nuclear program stays shut down and on the way to the scrap heap. And pariah states like Iraq, Iran and Libya must be stopped in their efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. The information that UN inspectors have uncovered on Iraq's biological program is chilling. It is now clear that Saddam Hussein possessed biological weapons and was on the verge of using them against civilians in the Gulf War. These revelations are an urgent reminder that Saddam remains a menace and that sanctions against Iraq must be maintained.

President Clinton has also put the fight against international criminals, terrorists and drug traffickers at the center of our foreign policy. We are determined to continue our drive to put such international predators out of business. We have taken unprecedented steps against the Cali cartel and many of its leaders are now behind bars. We will continue to deny terrorists and drug kingpins access to their assets; we will put decisive pressure on governments that tolerate such organizations; and we will step up operations attacking crime and drugs at their source.

Protecting our fragile environment also has profound long-range importance for our country, and in 1996 we will strive to fully integrate our environmental goals into our diplomacy—something that has never been done before. We will seek further reductions

in greenhouse gases and press for Senate approval of conventions on biodiversity and the Law of the Sea. Working closely with the Vice President, I have also focused on how we can make greater use of environmental initiatives to promote larger strategic and economic goals. That means, for example, encouraging joint water projects in the Middle East, increasing environmental cooperation with our global partners, and helping our environmental industries capture a larger share of a \$400 billion global market.

The third element of our agenda is to build on the economic achievements that will be a lasting legacy of the Clinton Administration. President Clinton's personal leadership on NAFTA, the Uruguay Round, APEC and the Summit of the Americas, has made the United States the hub of an increasingly open global trading system. This year, our watchword is implementation—making sure that the trade commitments and agreements we have reached produce concrete opportunities so that American companies and workers can compete abroad on a level playing field. In the Asia-Pacific region through APEC, with the European Union through the Transatlantic Marketplace, and in this Hemisphere through the Miami process, we are removing barriers to trade and investment and opening markets for U.S. exports. We also remain committed to obtaining fast-track authority to negotiate Chile's accession to NAFTA.

As this presidential election year begins, we are hearing once again from those who preach the dangerous gospel of protection and isolation. America and the world went down that road in 1930s—and our mistake fueled the Great Depression and helped set the stage for the Second World War. Shutting America off from the world would be just as reckless today as it was six decades ago. As President Clinton said at the beginning of his Administration, "we must compete, not retreat."

Ladies and gentlemen, everywhere I go, I find that the nations of the world look to America as a source of principled and reliable leadership. They see American soldiers bridging rivers and moving mountains to help peace take hold in Bosnia. They see us working for peace in the Middle East and for security in Korea. They see us negotiating trade agreements so that every nation can find reward in emerging markets. They see the most powerful nation on earth standing up for persecuted peoples everywhere, because we believe it is right and because those who struggle for freedom represent the future.

The world sees us as an optimistic people, motivated by a broad view of our interests and driven by a long view of our potential. They follow us because they understand that America's fight for peace and freedom is the world's fight. At the end of the American century, President Clinton is determined that we continue to act in the highest traditions of our nation and our people.

The President's answer to the voices of isolationism is clear. We can no more isolate our nation from the world than we can isolate our families from our neighborhoods, or our neighborhoods from our cities. As a global power with global interests, retreat is not a responsible option for the United States. We must continue to lead. If we do, the end of this millennium can mark the start of a second American century.

A BILL TO PROVIDE SIMILAR TAX TREATMENT FOR SECTION 501(C)(3) BONDS AS THAT PROVIDED TO GOVERNMENT BONDS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from California, Mr. MATSUI, as well as a number of other colleagues, in introducing the Nonprofit Organizations Tax-Exempt Bond Reform Act of 1996. This is an important piece of bipartisan legislation that would help solve a problem that has been growing since the law was changed in 1986. Basically, the problem is one where a number of section 501(c)(3) organizations are now at the \$150 million limit on outstanding bonds. The limit was established by the 1986 Tax Reform Act. The proposed legislation would remove this cap and allow bonds issued by 501(c)(3) organizations to be treated similarly to those issued to finance direct State or local government activities—as they were permitted to do before the 1986 change. Similar corrective legislation has been considered and/or passed by prior Congresses, although not to the point of being enacted into law.

The concept of an exempt person, that existed under the Code bond provisions before 1986, would be reenacted. An exempt person would be defined as first, a State or local governmental unit or second, a section 501(c)(3) organization, when carrying out its exempt activities under section 501(a). Thus, bonds for section 501(c)(3) organizations would no longer be classified as private activity bonds. Financing for unrelated business activities of such organizations would continue to be treated as a private business use for which tax-exempt financing is not authorized.

As exempt persons, section 501(c)(3) organizations would be subject to the same limits as State and local governments on using their bond proceeds to finance private business activities or to make private loans. Additional restrictions on the bonds issued by such organizations would be repealed. The bill would make no amendments, other than technical conforming amendments, to the present-law arbitrage restrictions, the alternative minimum tax-exempt bond preference, or the provisions generally disallowing interest paid by banks and other financial institutions on amounts used to acquire or carry tax-exempt bonds.

The principal beneficiaries of the bill would be private, nonprofit colleges and universities. These institutions provide substantially identical educational services to those provided by governmental higher education institutions. In order to have a consistent tax policy of providing like treatment for similarly situated persons, the tax-exempt bond rules should provide comparable access to tax-exempt financing for these entities.

The main provision in the proposed legislation is to remove the \$150 million per-institution limit on outstanding nonhospital qualified 501(c)(3) tax-exempt bonds. This provision was intended as a limit on tax arbitrage of college and university endowments. Other present-law tax-exempt bond restrictions for example, the arbitrage rebate requirement and public approval, bond maturity, hedge bond, and advance refunding restrictions, adequately

address this concern. In addition, the concern that private colleges and universities engage in tax arbitrage of their endowments reflects a misunderstanding of the restrictions governing endowments. Most State laws prohibit depletion of endowment corpus. Further, approximately 65 percent of endowment funds nationally is subject to donor-imposed restrictions on the uses for which even the income may be used.

Finally, the other beneficiary would be nonprofit health care providers who are also subject to the \$150 million cap. A growing number of health care providers are delivering medical services in a cost-effective manner outside of the hospital setting. Yet, providers like community health clinics, skilled nursing facilities, and ambulatory care facilities are limited by the \$150 million cap per institution in outstanding tax-exempt bonds. Also, as alternative health care facilities and hospitals form integrated health care delivery systems, the cap hinders the consolidation of these entities. The cap actually acts as a barrier to these mergers, because after a merger there would be a single \$150 million limit.

The proposed legislation generally would apply to bonds issued after the date of enactment.

We welcome the support of our colleagues in cosponsoring this important legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS TAX-EXEMPT BOND ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my good friend from New York, Congressman HOUGHTON, in the reintroduction of this important legislation. This bill will remove the \$150 million limit on outstanding bonds that can be issued by 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations and will allow bonds issued by 501(c)(3) organizations to be treated similarly to those issued to finance direct State or local government activities.

Nonprofit organizations such as colleges and health care providers have traditionally used tax-exempt financing for the construction, renovation, and modernization of facilities used for activities related to the nonprofit's mission. Prior to the 1986 Tax Reform Act, this financing was generally available to all qualified 501(c)(3) organizations in recognition of the public purpose they serve.

Placing a \$150 million cap on these nonprofits has had unintended and unforeseen consequences. For example, the restriction on tax-exempt financing has prevented private colleges and universities from improving their educational facilities and research capabilities. Currently, the capital renewal and replacement needs of colleges and universities exceed \$60 billion of which one-third is urgently needed for repairs and renovation. The National Science Foundation has reported that for every \$1 spent to maintain research facilities, an additional \$3.50 was deferred. Our Nation needs to improve its educational and research facilities given that our work force and businesses must compete in an everchanging global economy.

Health care providers are also subject to the \$150 million cap. A growing number of health care providers are delivering medical services in a cost-effective manner outside of the hospital setting. Yet, providers like community health clinics, skilled nursing facilities, and ambulatory care facilities are limited by the \$150 million cap per institution in outstanding tax-exempt bonds.

Additionally, as alternative health care facilities and hospitals form integrated health care delivery systems, the \$150 million cap hinders the consolidation of these entities. The cap actually acts as a barrier to these mergers. After a merger, the surviving institutions would have a single, \$150 million limit.

Any bond issuance which exceeded this limit could become taxable retroactively to their date of issuance, an event that would constitute a default under the typical covenants governing nonhospital 501(c)(3) bonds.

I have sponsored or cosponsored similar legislation in past Congresses but I remain hopeful that with the bipartisan support the legislation enjoys that it can move forward in this Congress.

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC TRIBUTE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay an overdue tribute to the organizers of the Victory in the Pacific ceremony, which was held in Orange County's Pacific Amphitheatre on August 17, 1995.

Orange County is home to some 60,000 veterans of one of the most noble and horrible conflicts, the Second World War. No doubt a large portion of these heroes saw action in the Pacific theater of operations, fighting against the tyranny of imperial Japan. On August 17 of last year, they came together in solemn remembrance of the battles, campaigns, and final victory of half a century ago.

Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately unable to attend this historic event. However, I was lucky enough to be presented with an honorary program, as well as a news article from the August 25, 1995, issue of *Flight Jacket*, a newspaper published by my Semper-Fi neighbors at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro. In order to describe this event in the detail it deserves, I ask unanimous consent to enter this article into the RECORD.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay special tribute to the men and women who put together this fine event, especially those members of the Orange County Veterans Advisory Council, chaired by William C. Manes, and the Victory in the Pacific Committee, chaired by Hal Camp. They have done an outstanding service, not only to our World War II heroes, but to all Americans who have ever worn the uniform of our armed services. God willing, we will never take our freedom for granted, because events like this will always remind us of the terrible price we as a nation have paid in the past, and may be asked to pay in the future, in order to ensure our liberty. We will never forget those who fought for freedom, for without them, we as a people would simply not exist.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

(By Sgt. Matthew B. Fitzgerald)

COSTA MESA, CA.—Veterans, active duty servicemembers, civilians and their family members celebrated America's 50th Anniversary Remembrance of World War II, "Victory in the Pacific," at the Orange County Pacific Amphitheater here Aug. 17.

There are approximately three million veterans in California. About one-third of these veterans, approximately 832,000 Californians, are veterans of WWII—many of whom participated in operations in the Pacific Theater, according to retired Marine Col. Jay R. Vargas, director, Department of Veterans Affairs, California.

"Sixty-three thousand citizens of Orange County served in uniform during World War II," he said.

"This celebration honors the contributions of those men and women, not only in the war, but also and perhaps more importantly, in the post-war period. It is also the result of the hard work they contributed to building peace and prosperity upon their return from the war's battlefields," said Col. Vargas.

Colonel Vargas, who received the Medal of Honor for action in Vietnam, represented Governor Pete Wilson. The Governor proclaimed 1995 as the "Year of the Veteran" in California.

Six guest speakers gave eulogies remembering the six military leaders of the Pacific campaigns. Two of the Pacific commanders honored were Marine Gen. Holland M. Smith, by MGen. Paul A. Fratarangelo, commander, Marine Corps Air Bases, Western Area, and Army Gen. Douglas MacArthur, by Army MGen. Robert A. Lame, commanding general 63rd Army, Reserve Command.

"Holland McTyre Smith, the epitome of the warrior-Marine, never closed his eyes very long. As 'The Father of Modern Amphibious Warfare,' his eyes, always blazing with the guts and fire of success (hence the name 'Mad'), saw his Marines to victory in the Pacific during World War II," said MGen. Fratarangelo.

Major Gen. Fratarangelo said it was a deep honor for him to be able to share with those who attended the enormous contributions of Gen. Smith to "Corps and country" during World War II.

The day's events also included a wreath-laying ceremony. Thirty-five wreaths in honor of the military leaders were placed on stage by state and national political leaders, military leaders, representatives of the allied governments involved in the Pacific Theater and Medal of Honor recipients from the Pacific Campaigns.

Another honored veteran who attended was Medal of Honor recipient, retired Army Col. Lewis L. Millett, a combat veteran of World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

As company commander of Company E, 27th Infantry Regiment, then Capt. Millett led his 100 men in three days of bayonet assaults against the North Koreans on hill 180, Soam-ni, North of Oson, South Korea, Feb. 4, 5 and 7, 1951.

Colonel Millett told his men, "Fix bayonets and follow me!"

On the third day of fighting, Millett had lost a total of nine of his men, while he and his company had destroyed approximately 157 North Koreans. For these actions, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

"We had ammo, and when I was charging, I'd be firing, trying to pin the enemy down until I got down in the trenches with them. That's when we used the bayonets," Millett said.

"There were about 20 killed by bayonet alone," he said.

According to Millett, when President Harry S. Truman placed the medal around

his neck, the president told him, "I'd rather have this than be president."

Colonel Millett also received a Silver Star, Bronze Star and four Purple Hearts during his military career.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego Band provided the patriotic music for the day. Some of the tunes the band played were the service songs, "Taps," "Stars and Stripes Forever" and the "National Anthem."

"It was good to see veterans still appreciate our country, the lives they lived through the military and share the experiences they have gone through," said LCpl. David B. Amos, tuba player, MCRD Band, MCRD San Diego.

Another guest and veteran who attended was former Army military policeman and bugler first class Fred Hummer, a Fountain Valley, Calif., resident. In 1916, Hummer enlisted in the Army during World War I at the age of 17. He wore a replica of his original WWI Army uniform.

When Hummer enlisted, his recruiter told him that the Army needed buglers, not infantrymen. After joining, Hummer's unit, D Company, 22nd Infantry, was sent to El Paso, Texas, to assist in the capture of Francisco "Pancho" Villa, a Mexican rebel.

Hummer spent the remainder of his four years of service in the Army as a bugler at Fort Huntley, N.Y., according to an Army Times article.

For the past 78 years, Hummer has kept the same bugle and plays for veteran's celebrations and memorials regularly.

One veteran who played the cornet for willing ears was Eugene M. Cianflone. He served as a Machinist Mate 3rd Class with Landing Ship Tanks 274 and participated in the invasions of Kwajalein, Marshall Islands with the 2nd Marine Division, and Saipan, Marianna Islands, with the 4th Marine Division.

"I have been playing for over 65 years, and always for veterans," Cianflone said. "This is the one place where they really appreciate the music," he added.

The impact of the war seemed to leave many profound memories in the hearts and minds of those who served.

"From the grim morning hours of Dec. 7, 1941, until the moment of triumph on Sept. 2, 1945, America and her allies waged a valiant struggle for freedom against the forces of despotism," said Governor Wilson, in a letter to the 50th Anniversary Commemorative Committee. "That struggle was waged across an ocean dotted with places known by the then unfamiliar names of Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Coral Sea and Bataan. Today, half a century later, those names are synonymous with the valor and sacrifice that are the hallmark of the Second World War."

IN APPRECIATION OF ROBERT D. BLONDI

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert D. Blondi of Benton, IL. He has touched the lives of those in his community through his dedicated service as a businessman, supporter of the Democratic Party and football referee. Due to ill health he has recently left his position with the Community Building Service, and I join his many friends there in extending my thanks and best wishes for his tireless efforts.

Mr. Blondi was born on August 3, 1922. Beginning his career with Immediate Cleaners,

he went on to own and operate the Chester City Dairy Store as well as handle the insurance needs of the citizenry as an agent for Prudential. He has contributed his leadership abilities to numerous organizations, including the Benton Methodist Church, Elks Lodge, and Lions Club. A loyal Democrat, his support of party activities has never wavered.

Despite this record of achievement, he is perhaps best known for his skill and longevity as a high school and college football referee. Calling his first game in 1942, Mr. Blondi blew his whistle for 46 years, well into his sixth decade. Thus he began a distinguished legacy of Blondi officials. His son Bobby, Jr. put on the striped shirt for the first time in 1968, and the two worked in tandem for 20 years. And this year, Mr. Blondi's grandson Robby has joined his father, becoming the third generation of Blondi referees. This record of community service is a testimony to the generosity of self that has come to define the entire Blondi family.

Mr. Speaker, in sports it is often said that the good official is the one that is never noticed. In this case, however, such anonymity will not do. Robert Blondi has given much to the people of Benton. His example is one that we can all look to with pride, and do our best to emulate. It is a privilege to represent him in the U.S. Congress.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES E.
THOMPSON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James E. Thompson. Dr. Thompson celebrated his 30th anniversary as the minister of the North Broadway Church of Christ in Mount Clemens, MI on Sunday, January 21, 1996.

It is my sincere pleasure to congratulate Dr. Thompson on what I am sure is a proud anniversary. Dr. Thompson began his service to the Lord more than 40 years ago and the congregation in Mount Clemens has been fortunate to have him for the past three decades. The devotion he has displayed to his faith and the community over these years is an inspiration.

Many people depend on the emotional, educational, and spiritual support provided by their minister. Too often, many human needs are simply left unsatisfied in the secular world. Dr. Thompson has conscientiously attempted to see these needs met. Whether conducting a Sunday morning service, counseling congregation members, preparing others to become ministers, or speaking on the radio, he has dedicated his life to the Lord's work.

I am always impressed by the many people committed to improving our communities. In addition to his many responsibilities as a minister, Dr. Thompson has also served as a member of the Board of Education of the Mount Clemens School District and he is currently the vice chair of the city's Zoning Board of Appeals. It is a privilege to pay tribute to someone such as Dr. Thompson who has taken on more than his share of responsibility and is so well respected by the members of the community.

I commend Dr. Thompson for his work and faith and wish him continued success in his role as a spiritual and community leader. I ask my colleagues to please join me in offering heartfelt congratulations to Dr. James E. Thompson on this momentous milestone. May he continue to inspire through his leadership.

SALUTE TO REV. DR. JOSEPH D.
PATTERSON OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Patterson on the occasion of his installation service as president of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia.

On January 14, 1996, the Hickman Temple A.M.E. Church will proudly join with Dr. Joseph Patterson on the occasion of his installation service. Dr. Patterson is beginning his second consecutive term as president of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia. He has served the Hickman Temple A.M.E. Church for 32 years in many capacities from pastor of Hickman Temple A.M.E. Church to president of the Philadelphia African Methodist Episcopal Church Preacher's Meeting and now president of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia. He was appointed advisor to the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives, and is an active member of the Union League.

Reverend Patterson is not only a distinguished pastor, but he has also been involved in many community activities. Patterson is a trustee at Cheyney University, board member of the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corp., board member of the Governance Council at Misericordia Hospital and Reverend Dr. Patterson serves as chairman of the empowerment zone for the West Philadelphia's project. Reverend Patterson has recently retired from the board of education in Chester, PA, where he served with distinction for 32 years.

I proudly join with the congregation of the Hickman Temple A.M.E. Church, friends, family, and the Philadelphia community today in celebrating the installation of Rev. Dr. Joseph Patterson as president of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia. I wish Reverend Patterson, pastor of Hickman Temple A.M.E. Church, and the black clergy the very best as together they continue their service to the Philadelphia community.

TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
ACROSS THE NATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and all New Yorkers to join me in honoring America's Catholic schools from January 28 through February 2. Serving as the cornerstone of many communities throughout Brooklyn and Queens, Catholic schools have enhanced the lives of many students interested in receiving a first-rate education. Those Catholic schools located in and around my

district are well-known for their rigorous curriculum, while placing a strong emphasis on leadership skills, community service, and moral integrity. Graduates from Catholic schools are well prepared for the challenges of adulthood.

As our Nation enters a new century, the U.S. economy will become more globalized, thus accelerating the demand for technology-driven skills in the job market. It is extremely important for our Nation's youngsters to be prepared for tomorrow's workplace. I am confident those receiving a Catholic education will be ready to meet these challenges.

Communities in Brooklyn and Queens have established a solid reputation for encouraging boys and girls of all backgrounds to receive a Catholic education to fulfill their goals. Many who attend Catholic schools often go on to become community leaders, judges, doctors, public officials, and respected teachers. I am proud to serve in the House of Representatives with other Members who studied in Catholic schools. As our Nation's success is constantly measured by its academic strength and moral fiber, the high quality of instruction and guidance provided at Catholic schools will continue to make a positive impact on the world. I salute all the teachers, students, and parents who value the merits of a Catholic education.

HONORING CHIEF OF THE MILFORD
FIRE DEPARTMENT, WIL-
LIAM A. HEALEY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to honor a distinguished citizen from my district, Chief William A. Healey. After 50 years of exemplary service, Chief Healey is retiring from the Milford Fire Department.

In 1945, Bill Healey followed in the distinguished footsteps of his father and grandfather by joining the Milford Fire Department as a volunteer member of the Fort Trumbull Beach Company 2. After serving with distinction in the U.S. Navy, Bill Healey returned to the Milford Fire Department and was appointed a career member in 1950. Bill's courage, leadership ability, and commitment to public service led to numerous promotions and commendations over the years. For example, he received the prestigious Ralph Ryder Fireman of the Year as a lieutenant for his role in directing a difficult automobile extrication, as well as numerous meritorious service awards and community service awards. In 1973, after serving as a battalion chief, deputy chief, assistant chief and fire marshal, Bill Healey was appointed chief of the Milford Fire Department. He has held this position for the past 22 years, earning the respect and gratitude of all Milford citizens.

During his lengthy and impressive tenure with the department, Chief Healey has presided over many changes, including the reorganization of the department in the 1980's, in order to make services more effective and cost-efficient. Chief Healey is known for his innovative leadership and his commitment to protecting the safety of Milford residents. His leadership has saved numerous lives and resulted in a fire department that has a sterling

reputation for its ability to respond to emergency situations. Chief Healey has also been called upon numerous times to lend his expertise to the State of Connecticut, including serving on the first E-911 Commission to implement the E-911 system throughout the State.

Despite his many responsibilities, Chief Healey has always devoted many hours to community service. He has coached and managed in both the Milford Junior Major and Babe Ruth football leagues, and served in the Milford Rotary Club for 21 years, including a stint as president. He and his wife, Marion, have contributed so much of their time and energy to making the city of Milford a better and safer place to live.

It has been my great honor to know and work with Chief William Healey over the years. His commitment to public service is unparalleled, and I am delighted to have this opportunity to commend him for 50 years of distinguished work. He will be sorely missed both by his colleagues and Milford residents. I wish Bill many years of good health and happiness in his retirement.

A VISION OF EMPOWERMENT IN A TROUBLED WORLD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, January 27, 1996, the Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Atlantic Highlands, NJ, will hold its 17th annual women's day luncheon. This year's guest speaker is the Reverend Dr. W. Franklyn Richardson, the pastor of Grace Baptist Church in Mt. Vernon, NY, and a religious leader of national and international renown.

Dr. Richardson, a man with a vision of empowerment for African-American people, will no doubt provide an inspiring message. As pastor of Grace Baptist Church, a post he assumed in 1975, and through numerous other clerical, civic and community organizations, Dr. Richardson has sought to provide spiritual sustenance reaching far beyond the walls of the church. A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Richardson was ordained at the age of 19, becoming pastor of the historic Rising Mount Zion Baptist Church in Richmond, VA. In addition to leading the congregation of more than 500 parishioners, Dr. Richardson also established outreach services to the surrounding economically and socially depressed community. In his current pastorate, Dr. Richardson is responsible for pastoral and administrative duties of more than 3,000 parishioners, with a multimministerial staff. Under his leadership, a \$4.2 million restoration and expansion of the church facilities has taken place, membership of the church has more than tripled and community outreach programs have increased.

Since 1982, Dr. Richardson has served as the general secretary of the National Baptist Convention USA. The National Convention consists of more than 30,000 churches and 8 million Baptist members across the country. He is a member of the General Council of the Baptist World Alliance and the governing board of the National Council of Churches, representing more than 400 million Christians from 150 countries. Dr. Richardson has trav-

eled and preached on six continents, and has served as a member of the 1980 Preaching Team of the Foreign Mission Board of countries on the continent of Africa. In 1990, *Ebony* magazine listed him on its Honor Roll of Great Preachers.

Dr. Richardson is featured each Sunday at 7 a.m. on the Grace Radio Ministry, heard throughout New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He serves as adjunct faculty member to the Certification Program in Christian Ministry at the New York Theological Seminary. He is the author of "The Power of The Pew," and edited and wrote the introduction to "Journey Through a Jungle" by the late Dr. Sandy F. Ray. He was a contributing author to "The State of Black America" on church and economic empowerment. A graduate of Virginia Union University and Yale University School of Divinity, Dr. Richardson has received honorary degrees from seven colleges and universities throughout the United States. He serves on numerous boards and commissions. Dr. Richardson is married to the former Inez Nunally, and they have two children.

Mr. Speaker, Quinn Chapel started out as Paul Quinn A.M.E. Zion Church at Riceville in Navesink, NJ. In the winter of 1850, Julia Stillwell and her children had experienced religion at the white M.E. Church in Riceville but wanted to belong to an African-American church. The early services were held at the home of Julia Stillwell. The Reverend Moses M. Hall was sent as the pastor. In the spring of 1851, fundraising began to purchase land on which to build a church edifice, and the cornerstone for the Paul Quinn Chapel of Riceville was laid on November 26, 1852. Eli Hall was the first pastor. The cornerstone for the present chapel was laid in the spring of 1894. In later years, a parsonage and educational wing were built.

Quinn Chapel's current pastor, the Reverend Alyson Browne Johnson comes from a long line of preachers—both male and female—in her family. The family's lineage goes back to Rev. Browne Johnson's great-great-grandmother, Evangelist Mattie Stewart. A graduate of Bloomfield College and Drew University Theological School, she was ordained a deacon in 1975 and an elder in 1977 in the New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Browne Johnson has served in many community and religious capacities and has received numerous awards. She serves as general secretary of African Methodist Episcopal Women in Ministry and is editor of its newsletter, "Bricks Without Straw." She is a charter member of the South African Leadership Development Program. Her ministerial career has been distinguished by numerous firsts, including the first woman to pastor each of the charges she has been assigned. Rev. Browne Johnson is the proud mother of two children.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to Quinn Chapel AME Church, its great leader the Reverend Alyson Browne Johnson and their distinguished guest, the Reverend Dr. W. Franklyn Richardson.

BOSNIA AND "THE HORROR OF THE LAND MINES"

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD the following article by a marine veteran from the Vietnam war, Tom Evans, on the horror of land mines. After visiting our troops in Germany over the New Year's holiday as they prepared for deployment into Bosnia, I can personally attest to the concern they and their families have over this hidden but very dangerous weapon on the Balkan battlefield. The Research and Development Subcommittee of the House National Security Committee will hold hearings on this issue this week, January 24, 1996. I urge everyone to heed the warning of Tom Evans and join us on the National Security Committee as we try to develop a response to the growing threat of land mines.

THE HORROR OF THE LAND MINES

(By Tom Evans)

American troops in Bosnia will face land mines. The folks at home who are sending the troops ought to be sure they understand what that means. Unfortunately, we as a nation have had all too much experience.

Thirty years ago the Viet Cong frequently buried mines in populated areas where American troops walked. Troops were often funneled into columns by narrow rice paddy dikes and trails.

The most commonly used enemy mine in my battalion's area of operations was called the "Bouncing Betty." It bounced waist-high before exploding. To teen-age American Marines and soldiers it was the most demoralizing type of mine. And it was American-made. We had supplied them to our allies, the South Vietnamese army, but the Viet Cong captured them. American Marines were forever bitter toward their allies for that.

In the area we called the "Street Without Joy," a few miles northwest of the imperial capital city of Hue, mine detectors we rarely used on operations until somebody stepped on a mine. We assumed it was because the patrol just moved too slowly behind an engineer sweeping the long-handled dish along the ground. In fact, there was a joke in the Marine infantry. Question: What's the best mine detector the Marine Corps has? Answer: The Model PFC, one each.

The first American I saw killed stepped on a "Bouncing Betty" mine. He was Bernard Fall, a civilian author and one of the foremost Western authorities on Vietnam at that time. Almost 20 years later I found a photo in the National Archives of Fall taken moments after he died in February 1967. The picture, taken by a combat photographer, would never have been taken of a serviceman, but Fall was a civilian. The picture was so terribly graphic that it was marked "Not To Be Released For Publication." Since it was declassified by the time I saw it, I planned to order a copy and someday show my then-1-year-old son what war really looked like. But I never did.

Unfortunately, I witnessed other mine incidents also. Some of the victims lived, at least for a while. There were three sounds we came to dread: the "ca-rumph?" sound of the mine explosion; the call "Corpsman [or medic] up!"; and if the young, shocked Marine was still alive, sometimes "Mother!" or "Mama!"

Recently I attended my Vietnam battalion's reunion. Some of us discussed the terror of walking down a path that might be

mined. Usually the earth is an infantryman's friend. He digs a fighting hole—the deeper he digs, the safer he is. But with mines, the earth is the enemy.

A machine gunner in our unit stepped up onto a rice paddy dike on a bounding-type mine and froze when he heard the click. An engineer disarmed the mine underneath his foot, and Reader's Digest wrote up his story. But his story of survival was one in a million.

Also, there is no enemy to fire back at when a mine explodes. The nearest villagers might suffer the infantrymen's wrath.

When we send troops into Bosnia and say they will be exposed to land mines, we should know what they are getting into.

HAPPY 80TH BIRTHDAY TO LINCOLN GORE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Lincoln Gore on the occasion of his 80th birthday. His has been a great example of the American life, one centered on the premises of family, community, and service to country. It is with great respect that I wish him happy birthday.

"Linc" has been a resident of West Frankfort, IL, since his birth on February 12, 1916. The 7th of 12 children, Mr. Gore has long known the pleasures of a large family. He married Nellie Little and began his own family in 1940 with the first of his three children. Mr. Gore currently has nine grandchildren and three great grandchildren, with the expectation of two new additions in the near future. Linc's love of family was perhaps best evidenced when he risked his life in an explosion at the Orient No. 8 Mine. Mr. Gore reentered the mine to help save his brother-in-law who was still trapped inside.

As much as he has received from his family, Mr. Gore has returned even more to West Frankfort and the United States of America. Currently retired from the State of Illinois and the city of West Frankfort, Linc, a long-time Democrat, has served as a precinct committeeman for the last 20 years. He is also a member of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church and the West Frankfort Moose Lodge. And when his country needed him, he answered the call and served with the Army in Europe during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, we all can learn a great deal from the example of Mr. Gore. His has been a life of love, duty, and honor. I wish him many more years of happiness as he celebrates his birthday.

TRIBUTE TO ROSALIE MARIE DEBEAUSSAERT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend, Rosalie Marie DeBeaussiaert. Rose, as she is known to her friends, was honored this past week by her colleagues at a retirement dinner which they

hosted in honor of her many years of service. Rose retired this past October from the Utica community schools.

Rose is the kind of person who believes in family and taking an active role in one's community. She has lived her entire life fulfilling these responsibilities. She is the mother of five, grandmother to six, and was the devoted wife to the late Henry DeBeaussiaert. The inherent need to sacrifice for the good of the family was something Rose learned early in life since she was 1 of 14 children. Hard work, commitment, and taking responsibility for one's self and others were values her parents instilled which she successfully passed on to her own children. In fact, it is because of these values that I became acquainted with Rose through her son Ken. Ken is a respected Michigan State senator who has worked with me since before my first election to Congress.

After her children were grown, Rose began taking care of other people's children when she started working for the Utica community schools. She worked at almost every school in the district helping prepare meals for the many hungry students. She retired as kitchen manager from Utica High School where she had worked for many years. During her working days she also helped care for her fellow workers by serving as a local steward in her union.

Through all these years she has also remained committed to her faith. As a member of the Altar Society at St. Isidore Parish she has held various offices over many years.

While I know she will be missed by her colleagues, their loss is her family's gain. I am sure Rose is excited to be spending more time with family and friends. Rose is a role model to all who know her and she deserves all the best in retirement. I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations and a sincere thank you for a job well done.

SALUTE TO REV. SAMUEL AMOS BRACKEEN OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Rev. Samuel Brackeen, founder and pastor of the Philippian Baptist Church to congratulate him on his many years of service to the Philadelphia community.

Reverend Brackeen, educated at Paul Quinn College, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, and Vanderbilt University, began his tenure with the Philippian Baptist Church over 30 years ago. He is founder of the Progressive National Baptist Convention and the Baptist Global Mission Bureau. Reverend Brackeen has dedicated his life to improving the plight of his people in many areas.

Reverend Brackeen has also played a vital role in many programs in the Philadelphia community as the vice president of the Pittsburgh N.A.A.C.P. branch, chairman of the civil rights committee and chairman of the Centre Avenue Y.M.C.A. Reverend Brackeen has been active in religious and community projects, holding memberships in various organizations for community betterment. He has served as the Philadelphia community finance

chairman and board member of the Columbia Y.M.C.A., executive director of the Helping Hand Committee Inc. and board member of Nannie Helen Burroughs School. In Philadelphia, he has been active in the fight against police brutality, The 400 Ministers' Campaign, the fight for job opportunities, and the bettering of educational opportunities for African-Americans. Currently, Reverend Brackeen is an incorporator and director of the United Bank of Philadelphia, the only black commercial bank in Pennsylvania.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the Reverend Samuel Brackeen for his many years of service with the Philippian Baptist Church and the Philadelphia community. I wish the Reverend Samuel Brackeen and the Philippian Baptist Church the very best as they continue their service to the Baptist community in Philadelphia.

TRIBUTE TO FIREFIGHTER JAMES B. WILLIAMS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a courageous public citizen, Mr. James B. Williams, a firefighter who faithfully served the community of Far Rockaway for 12 years until he lost his life on January 5, 1996, in a raging fire. Among his colleagues, Mr. Williams was admired and respected as one of the best firefighters in New York. Many of his comrades from Ladder Company 121 worked with him side by side for many years, often placing their trust in Mr. Williams to save their own lives when caught in danger. Most importantly, the people of Far Rockaway remember him best as a man who fearlessly devoted his life to saving the lives of many Queens residents. His remarkable record of service to the Rockaways has been duly recognized as he received several accolades for his bravery. These honors include two citations of merit in 1991 from the New York Fire Department's Holy Name Society for saving the life of a 43-year-old man, and for rescuing two young children trapped in a smoke-filled apartment building.

During that windy and blustery night of January 5, Mr. Williams made the extra effort to search for any victims left behind in a burning apartment building. During this act of valor, Mr. Williams lost his life. Capt. John T. Rokee and Brian Gallagher, who accompanied Mr. Williams into the blaze, described it as a blowtorch of flames, making the mission especially treacherous. Yet James Williams charged on.

Mr. Williams, killed in the line of duty at the age of 38, will be remembered as an American hero who made an indelible impression on those who witnessed his indomitable will to help others. The legacy of Mr. Williams' bravery on that chilly night will certainly live on among his family, friends, and neighbors. I offer my condolences to his wife and children as they proudly revere the memory of their courageous father and husband. He was a true leader who served our community with the utmost distinction. I ask my colleagues to join me and the people of Queens in observing a moment of silence to honor the tireless energy and courage of Mr. James Williams. He will live long in all of our hearts and minds.

HONORING ARTHUR T. BARBIERI
ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, New Haven Democratic Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri will celebrate his 80th birthday. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Born and raised in New Haven, Arthur Barbieri began his career in public service in 1951, when he was elected to the position of town clerk. Two years later, at the age of 37, he became the youngest New Haven Democratic chairman ever, a position he would hold for the next 22 years. During this time, Arthur earned a sterling reputation for his skill in advocating for and developing programs that would benefit the city. The renovation of the New Haven Coliseum, the Connecticut Tennis Center, and the children's hospital at Yale-New Haven are a living legacy to Arthur Barbieri's commitment to rejuvenating his beloved hometown. In 1988, after the death of Town Chairman Vincent Mauro, Arthur once again heeded the call of both his party and his city, and resumed the position of town chairman. Arthur also continues to serve as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, providing, as always, sage advice and insightful leadership.

Arthur Barbieri has been an inspiration and a mentor to me over the years and also worked closely with my mother and father, Alderman and Alderwoman Ted and Luisa DeLauro. On a few occasions we found ourselves on opposite sides of an issue, but no one ever doubted his wisdom, leadership, and commitment to the city of New Haven. Indeed, it is difficult to measure the magnitude of Arthur's contributions, for he has played a major role in so many different projects and has guided the careers of so many local, State, and Federal officials, including President Clinton.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Arthur T. Barbieri for a lifetime of achievement. I join his wife, Marion, his family, and his many friends in wishing Arthur a very happy 80th birthday. Arthur truly embodies the past, present, and future of New Haven politics, and it is deepest hope that we will have the benefit of his wisdom and kindness for many more years to come.

"PAPA JACK" THOMPSON, THE ON-
GOING HISTORY OF A GREAT
AMERICAN

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and honor that I rise to share the news of a most important milestone in the life of an extraordinary American. Today Mr. Lawrence Thompson—known better to his grandkids as "Papa Jack"—turns 109 years old. By spending his birthday at Disneyland in Anaheim, CA, Papa Jack has become the old-

est first-time visitor to that famous place of eternal youth.

To know Papa Jack is to know a slice of American history. His father was a doctor for the King and Queen of Hawaii when he was born in 187—1887, that is. He watched the first steamboats arrive around the Hawaiian Islands and sent clothing to a far-off place called San Francisco after hearing that a terrible earthquake had devastated the city. He later moved to San Francisco and then south to Los Angeles. A proud American and a great patriot, he continues to salute every American flag that he happens upon.

Papa Jack later moved on to Rancho Bernardo in north San Diego County, where he was the area's lawnbowling champion at 99 years young. I am proud to say that I serve as this fine American's Representative in Congress.

At 1 p.m. today, Papa Jack becomes a kid again at the Magic Kingdom during a special birthday celebration. Let us all join the good people at Disneyland as well as Papa Jack's son, his grandchildren and their children on this special day to commend an inspiring example of a citizen and his lasting love for the United States of America.

SALUTING THE DORSEY HIGH
FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, as an alumnus of Susan Miller Dorsey High School, I rise with considerable pride to call to the attention of the House the Dorsey High School football team which recently won the Los Angeles City 4-A High School Football Championship.

My congratulations to Coach Paul Knox under whose exceptional leadership the Dorsey Dons completed another exciting and successful season. The challenges facing our inner-city schools are enormous. However, the faculty and administrators of Dorsey High School are to be praised for their hard work in meeting these challenges by developing scholars as well as athletes. Much credit also belongs to their principal, Dr. Jerlene Welles, for forging an academic team whose mission is preparing our youth for the biggest championship game of all; the game of life.

This year's football championship game was an exciting, hard-fought defensive struggle in which the Dorsey Dons defeated the San Pedro Pirates 10 to 8. The game was highlighted by an outstanding performance by Dorsey tailback Raymont Skaggs, who grabbed a screen pass from quarterback Marvin Gomez, and, breaking a tackle, ran 57 yards down the sideline for a touchdown in the first half of the game.

Dorsey carried their 7 to 0 lead into the fourth quarter, when San Pedro cornerback Antonio Dominguez intercepted a pass at the Dorsey 31-yard line. San Pedro quarterback Melvin Yarbrough followed later with a 15-yard touchdown pass to tight-end Tim O'Donnell. A two-point conversion gave San Pedro a 8 to 7 lead.

The winning score was set up when Dorsey's Che Britton recovered a fumble on San Pedro's 47-yard line. The Dons moved

the ball to the 15-yard line, where Dorsey Coach Knox asked kicker Juan Zianes to do something he had been unable to do all season; kick a field goal. With the championship on the line, Zianes proved equal to the task, delivering a low line drive that barely cleared the crossbar. It was good enough to put Dorsey back in the lead 10 to 8.

However, San Pedro fought back; forcing a Dorsey fumble on their own 24-yard line with 1:41 to play. With the help of three pass interference penalties and one illegal procedure penalty, the Pirates quickly moved the ball to midfield. Facing third down and 20, Yarbrough found Pirate receiver Mark Pappas for a gain of 19 yards and 10 inches. It was now fourth down with 2 inches needed for a first down to extend the drive. Only 25 seconds were left in the game.

San Pedro Coach Mike Walsh decided not to go for the first down, and let the clock run down to 3 seconds, setting up a 38-yard field goal attempt to win the game. The kick was blocked. Dorsey won the game, and the championship.

1995 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the results of the survey I sent to the residents of the district I represent last July, which over 15,000 people answered. I found the questionnaire enormously valuable in learning how my constituents feel about Federal spending priorities and other controversial matters before Congress, and I thought other Members would also find these results interesting.

The questionnaire asked respondents to show how they would cut the Federal budget by choosing from a list of 39 categories, covering virtually all Federal spending. A majority of those responding supported cutting spending in only eight areas: defense, civil service and military pensions, food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, foreign aid, farm subsidies, general government, and Congress.

The results also showed strong support for most "safety net" programs: to more than one-quarter, and in most cases fewer, respondents favored cutting Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment compensation, Supplemental Security Income [SSI], or child nutrition.

In addition, there was solid support for programs that provide health, safety, and quality-of-life services: only 10 percent to 20 percent of respondents supported cutting transportation, law enforcement, health research, public health, environmental protection, national parks, disaster assistance, water resource projects, science research, or food and drug safety.

Clearly, there was strong opposition among the respondents to most of the spending cuts being promoted by the Republican majority in Congress. However, the one large category of Federal spending that a majority would like to see cut—defense—is one of the few areas

that would escape cuts under the Republican budget plan.

The results also pointed to strong opposition to several other issues being promoted by the Republican leadership in Congress, such as weakening environmental protection laws, repealing the ban on assault weapons, allowing Government-sanctioned prayer in public schools, and curbing access to abortion. However, on the matter of immigration control, significant majorities supported two proposals that have more support among Republican than Democratic Members: denying automatic citizenship to U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants, and reducing the number of legal immigrants admitted to the United States each year.

The complete result of the survey follow:

CONGRESSMAN ANTHONY C. BEILENSON'S 1995
QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HOW WOULD YOU CUT FEDERAL SPENDING?

From a list of the programs and activities financed by the federal government, you were asked to indicate which ones you favored cutting. Here are the results:

PROGRAM/SPENDING AREA

[In order of percentage of federal budget/amount of spending]

	1995 Percentage of Federal spending (approx.)	1995 spending in billions (est.)	Percentage who support cutting
Social Security	22	\$334	25
Defense	18	270	53
Interest on the national debt	15	234	(?)
Medicare (health care for the elderly)	10	154	24
Medicaid (health care for the poor, and nursing home care)	6	88	25
Federal civilian and military pensions	4	65	55
Transportation (highways, mass transit, railroads, airports, and safety)	3	38	16
Food stamps	2	26	55
Education and student financial aid	2	26	28
Housing subsidies	2	26	48
Supplemental Security Income (payments to impoverished elderly and disabled)	2	25	17
Unemployment compensation	1	22	25
Veterans' benefits	1	20	15
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (welfare)	1	17	55
Law enforcement, FBI, courts and prisons	1	16	14
Foreign aid	(?)	14	74
Space program (NASA)	(?)	13	40
Farm subsidies	(?)	13	73
Job training and employment-related services	(?)	13	27
General government (IRS, customs, etc.)	(?)	13	56
Health research	(?)	12	14
Community and regional development	(?)	12	43
Public health	(?)	10	13
Child nutrition (includes school lunch program)	(?)	8	27
Environmental protection and toxic waste clean-up	(?)	7	20
Energy conservation, research and development	(?)	6	22
National parks, forests and wildlife refuges	(?)	5	13
Disaster assistance	(?)	5	12
Water resource projects	(?)	4	14
Science research	(?)	4	16
Head Start	(?)	4	30
Congress	(?)	2	69
International peacekeeping	(?)	2	47
Food and drug safety	(?)	1	11
National service program (AmeriCorps)	(?)	0.50	33
Border Patrol	(?)	0.46	5
National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities	(?)	0.33	41
Public broadcasting (TV and radio)	(?)	0.29	33
The White House	(?)	0.20	46
Other	1	19	31
Total	100	1,530	

(1) Indicates less than 1% of the budget.

(2) Cannot be cut unless borrowing is cut.

Environmental protection: Do you support relaxing environmental protection laws?

Yes: 33%

No: 67%

Assault weapons: Do you support repealing the ban on assault weapons?

Yes: 21%

No: 79%

Illegal immigration: Do you support eliminating the automatic granting of citizenship to U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants?

Yes: 83%

No: 17%

Legal immigration: Do you support reducing the number of people who are allowed to legally immigrate to the U.S. each year?

Yes: 77%

No: 23%

School prayer: Do you support a Constitutional amendment that would permit government-sanctioned prayer in public schools?

Yes: 36%

No: 64%

Business subsidies: Do you support efforts to reduce tax breaks and programs that subsidize American businesses?

Yes: 66%

No: 34%

Abortion: Do you think Congress should act to restrict access to abortion?

Yes: 22%

No: 78%

DOONESBURY COUPON

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Tom McIntosh, has accurately remarked on efforts by this Congress to obliterate our country's natural resources.

Using a Doonesbury cartoon that clearly demonstrates current efforts by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to sell our forests and wilderness areas, Mr. McIntosh's observations, along with Garry Trudeau's national call, are right on the dot.

Mr. Speaker, my constituent's concern for the protection of our environment—for the sake of his granddaughter's future—is quite compelling, and quite real, and I am inserting both the Doonesbury coupon and Mr. McIntosh's comments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Aurora, CO, January 23, 1996.

MR. SPEAKER: After reading the Doonesbury cartoon in my 01/14/96 newspaper, I too want to enter my bid for your sale of America's resources for fractions of a penny on the dollar.

I didn't see a lot number, but mark me down for a bid on the capitol and both wings of it. I want to use all of the hot air (a valuable thermal resource) to help reduce the winter heating bills for various Minnesotans and Alaskans, plus residents of Maybell, CO. I bid \$25.

As for Lot number 193—Wilderness mineral rights—with an approximate street value over \$1 billion, I'll up the suggested bid of \$1,200 to \$1,201. As a deserving good citizen, I'll dutifully pay my capital gains (After you reduce capital gains taxes to a pittance) when I complete the sale to Exxon and Newmont Mining, plus a little leftovers for 3M.

Oh, let's not forget Lot number 147, the Alaskan old-growth forests. The suggested bid of \$1.60/tree seems a little high, what with the transportation costs and all. How about \$1.45? Would you mark me down for two dozen?

I missed some of the other lots. Perhaps you can send me a catalog.

Now seriously, Mr. Speaker:

What Mr. Trudeau is obviously alluding to in his cartoons of the past two weeks is the

absolutely ridiculous liquidation of this nation's most precious and most-difficult-to-replace natural resources by Congress. Have you folks no conscience and no shame? I for one would like to know that Kayla, my beloved grand-daughter will be able to live in this country without having to breathe through an oxygen mask and wear a lead-lined pants-suit to protect her from the environmental hazards brought on by the reckless actions of the 1996 Congress. Would you all please get real????

Sincerely,

TOM MCINTOSH.

U.S. NATURAL RESOURCES LIQUIDATION
AUCTION BID FORM

To: Rep. Newt Gingrich.

☐ Yes! I would like to bid on some of the choice national assets now being liquidated by Congress.

Lot #147—Alaskan Old-Growth Forests

Opportunity to clear-cut 500-year-old trees. Valued at \$50,000 a tree; suggested bid: \$1.60 a tree. My Bid: _____

Lot #183—Wilderness Mineral Rights

Opportunity to mine pristine wilderness area. Valued at \$1 billion+; suggested bid \$1,200. My Bid: _____

Lot #275—Prime Western Grazing Land

Opportunity to denude taxpayer-maintained range land. Market value: \$10.30 per cow and calf per month. Suggested bid: \$1.61.

My Bid: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

Signature: _____

Send To: The Speaker of the House, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C. 20515; or Call: (202) 225-3121; or Fax: (202) 225-7733.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO DELORA JONES-HICKS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the death of Delora Jones-Hicks has deprived the Nation of a woman of great magnitude and capacity. To those of us who knew her personally and to those who did not, there could be no finer example of conscientious humanity. She was a woman of principle. She always looked for and welcomed the good; and when she did not find it, she tried to encourage its development.

Delora Elizabeth Crews was born to Lynwood Crews and Elizabeth Rogers Crews in Kittrell, NC, on April 29, 1937.

The family moved to East Orange, NJ, in 1942. A graduate of East Orange public schools, she was educated in the fields of social science and health administration at Rutgers University, New Brunswick and Newark campuses; New Jersey School of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies at Rutgers University; Bucknell University; and C.J. Post College at Long Island University.

With the late George "Specs" Hicks, she cofounded New Well, New Jersey's first private treatment center for drug addicts, with chapters in Newark, Passaic, Atlantic City, and Morristown. She served as a trustee and grants writer for the organization for more than 20 years, until its closing in 1989.

Delora was director of women's training for the Business Industrial Coordinating Council in

Newark during the 1960's. She also served for 1 year as the Community Liaison for the Newark Pre-School Council. She was secretary for the Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality [CORE] during the 1960's, and was active in the Newark Black Power Conference, as well as the political election of Newark's first African-American mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson.

In 1968, she joined the staff of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, as a writer for the department of public relations on the Newark campus. Delora also held the position of manager, division of concerts and lectures, in the early to mid-70's. As manager, she brought to the campus and to the larger community renowned artists such as Sarah Vaughn, Yehudi Menuhin, the Russian pianist O. Yablonskaya, and the great Count Basie Orchestra.

Delora was an officer or chairman of the Organization of Black Faculty and Staff [OBFS] at Rutgers-Newark for nearly 15 years. She played a vital role in the naming of the campus center after Paul Robeson, Rutgers' distinguished alumnus. She spearheaded the annual celebration of Black History Month and the Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration, bringing to the campus such notable speakers as Amiri Baraka, Douglas Turner Ward, Linda Hopkins, Judge Bruce Wright, and Rev. Joseph Lowery.

During her tenure as chair of OBFS, the number of blacks on faculty and staff as well as student enrollment increased. She was the heart and soul of OBFS—always vigilant, never giving up the fight to improve the status of blacks, women, Latinos, and the disadvantaged on campus. She launched the Justice William O. Douglas Award, a tribute to and recognition of the contribution of Caucasians to the cause of equal justice. With her love for knowledge and respect for education, Delora had an abiding affection for students, particularly law students, especially those who sought her out for advice, encouragement, and motivation to continue the journey.

Delora briefly joined the staff of the Graduate Department of Public Administration at Rutgers-Newark, where she established and edited the first newsletter for the department, the M.P.A. Newsletter. She rejoined the staff of public information where she remained until her retirement in 1993.

Delora was a member of the Newark Arts & Culture Committee, the NAACP, and served as a trustee on the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Newark. Delora traveled abroad extensively in African countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, and to Spain, England, Greece, and widely throughout the United States.

Delora was affectionately known as "Big D" to family and friends. In 1955, she married the late Charles Jones, Jr., of East Orange. The Union produced four children, Pamela Sawab, Erica Jones, Leila Bardaji, and Channing Jones. In 1986, she married the late George Hicks of Newark. She has six grandchildren, Farrakhan, Gibran, Al-Sawab, Elyse, Nicole, and Cayla. She was the sister of the late Lynwood Crews, Jr., and the late Regina Crews. She leaves her mother, Elizabeth, her children and grandchildren, sons-in-law, Sergio and Sawab, and a host of dearest friends, Erma and Oliver Brown, Kathy Brunet, Bob Clarke, Mae Curtis, Evelyn Green, Hilda Hidalgo, Irene Laini James, Adele Kaplan, Clement Alexander Price, and Norman Samuels, among others.

Delora and the way she lived her life should be examples for all of us. I would like to commend to the annals of American history these remarks and an article that appeared in New Jersey's statewide newspaper, the Star-Ledger on January 19, 1996. Columnist Robert J. Braun in this tribute to Delora truly captured the essence of this remarkable woman.

[From the Star-Ledger, Jan. 19, 1996]

NEWARK HEROINE ALWAYS PREFERRED THE
COLOR HUMAN

(By Robert J. Braun)

No pastels for Delora Jones-Hicks.

They wouldn't suit her, and besides, that's what she told her friends when they came to visit her in her last days.

She wanted to be buried in a purple dress and she wanted flowers in bright colors, reds and blues and yellows and oranges with lots of greens to set them off. All from different florists, so they would not look the same.

Her friends averted their eyes and one would say, "Oh, come on, Delora, who's talking about a funeral?"

That's when she gave that look. God had sculpted Delora's broad face so the edges of her lips ended in dimples that made her look as if she were always suppressing a smile that was about to erupt in uproarious laughter.

She knew, the look said. She fought cancer for five years and it was time for her friends to help her with the funeral she wanted.

That purse-lipped expression served Delora well because it served her friends well. No matter how angry they were, or sad, or confused, when they came to her and saw she was about to smile, they smiled, too.

"Oh, shush," Delora would say. "It's not that bad." Then she would laugh and things never were that bad once you talked to Delora.

She wasn't much for calling attention to herself or wanting to see her name in print. Despite that, Delora did more to make life in Newark livable than a dozen more familiar names. She did it by being a friend.

All right, so that sounds hokey and, in a way, there was something about Delora that was hokey. Someone at her funeral said she had this "Sunday morning going to church lady with the white gloves" side to her.

That does not explain how she defused one racial crisis after another at Rutgers in Newark or how she fought to ensure that the campus got its fair share from the people who ran things in New Brunswick.

It doesn't explain her leadership of the local Congress of Racial Equality or an organization representing black students, staff and faculty at Rutgers-Newark.

She was eulogized by blacks and whites and Hispanics, but some who spoke struggled with useless pre-packaged categories. Amiri Baraka called her a "middle-class sister" with a "street side." No, that's wrong. She was bigger than class, than race, than the streets.

Historian Clement Price came close when he said she was concerned "about the state of her race and that, of course, was the human race." She was "fervently loyal to her friends . . . and her friendship was uncluttered."

Uncluttered by race, by rhetoric, by obsession with slights and symbols, by the armor we have fashioned to keep us from seeing one another.

Her only armor was this: Her eyes did not stop at the color of skin or the texture of hair. She fought hard, but people were never her enemies. They had children, just as she did, she would say. They had parents. They got sick and they worried about money. They might be wrong, but they were still people.

When the Rutgers administration wanted to dump her old boss, Malcolm Talbott, the vice president for Newark, she asked her friends to support him.

This was strange. Talbott was a Midwest WASP, who looked like a Prussian general and spoke like an Oxford don. Yet Delora knew he was good for Newark. Besides, he was her friend.

So, while her bosses in Rutgers were telling the world why Talbott had to go, she was in a back office on the phone, telling the same people why he should stay. He stayed—and the people in New Brunswick never knew the provenance of all his support.

Nor did Talbott. Her friendship was uncluttered by the expectation of return. She was known for the thank-you notes she sent—"Thank you" were her two most favorite words." Price said—but she never expected to be thanked.

Price said she had a "voice from another time and another place," a reference to an odd, lispy accent no one, not even her children, could identify. Not Southern, although she was born in North Carolina; not Newark, although she spent most of her life here. Just Delora.

It was from another time and place, and we don't know the accent because we haven't been there yet. If the pathology of how we live in a savagely divided time and place somehow were cured, we might all speak with her accent.

She died Jan. 4, and was buried in a snow-storm. Mourners, faces hidden by hats, scarves and umbrellas, passed by, each dropping a flower. When the last left, an uproarious profusion of reds and blues and yellows and oranges laughed at the blinding white of snow veined through with black trees.

No pastels for Delora Jones-Hicks.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE E. FREEMAN:
1996 BLACK PROFESSIONAL OF
THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, 1996, officers, members and friends of the Black Professionals Association [BPA] will gather in Cleveland, OH, for the Sixteenth Annual Scholarship and Awards Gala. The event is sponsored by the BPA Charitable Foundation. The Black Professionals Association was the dream of William Wolfe, the former president of the Greater Cleveland Urban League, who, in 1976, invited black professionals to join together to discuss mutual issues of concern. The organization was officially chartered in 1977.

Over the years, the Black Professionals Association has been the voice for its membership on the social, economic, and legislative issues facing the community and the Nation. The Greater Cleveland community has also benefited from the organization's professional development seminars, mentoring programs and voter registration activities. The Sixteenth Annual Scholarship and Awards Gala marks the continued success of this distinguished organization.

One of the highlights of the BPA Charitable Foundation gala is the selection of the 1996 Black Professional of the Year. This year's honoree is Claire E. Freeman, the chief executive officer of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Association. Ms. Freeman is more

than deserving of this special recognition from her friends and colleagues. I rise today to share with my colleagues some background information regarding this outstanding individual.

In 1990, Claire Freeman assumed the post of chief executive officer of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority [CMHA]. In this post, she manages a \$100 million operating budget, a \$318 million construction modernization budget and a work force of 1,500 employees. Under Ms. Freeman's leadership, CMHA has received recognition as having the greatest rate of positive change after being operationally and financially troubled for over 15 years. Her efforts signal a strong commitment to the community and its residents. Claire Freeman has also taken a special interest in the youth of our community. She is meeting an important challenge of guaranteeing safe, drug-free housing for our children and their families. Further, she is a role model and mentor to youth throughout the community.

Mr. Speaker, prior to coming to Cleveland, Claire Freeman served as Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Before joining HUD, she was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civilian Personnel Policy for the Department of Defense. At the Defense Department, Ms. Freeman was recognized for instituting an executive leadership program which continues to be a premier succession planning vehicle at the agency. Claire Freeman is a graduate of the University of Southern California with a master science degree in urban and regional planning. She earned her bachelor's degree in sociology/history from the University of California at Riverside.

Claire Freeman is also an active member of the community. She holds memberships on many local boards and commissions, including the Housing Authority Insurance Co., Council of Large Public Housing Authorities, and the Department of Defense Quality of Life Task Force. She is also the recipient of professional and civic awards which include the Ernest J. Bohn Outstanding Public Administrator Award; U.S. Small Business State/Local Business Advocate Award; and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Award in Housing.

Mr. Speaker, I take special pride in saluting Claire Freeman on the occasion of her selection as the 1996 Black Professional of the Year. As a past recipient of this distinguished award, I am aware of the commitment and dedication which this honor signals. Claire Freeman has been a tireless champion and leader for the Greater Cleveland community. We applaud her commitment, and wish her much continued success. I also extend my best wishes to the entire membership of the Black Professionals Association.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR
JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give special recognition to the remarks of the Honorable Joseph Reed, Under Secretary General of the United Nations, presented on behalf of Dr. Boutros-Ghali, the Secretary Gen-

eral of the United Nations, at the Second World Parliamentarians' Conference in Gifu, Japan, in September.

I am sure we all agree that the United Nations' admirable goal of striving to promote and support democratization throughout the world deserves our wholehearted support.

Ambassador Reed's contributions to the work of the United Nations continue to serve as an inspiration. Ambassador Reed has held several senior-level positions in the United Nations, in addition to serving as the Chief of Protocol from 1989 to 1991 and United States Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco from 1981 to 1985.

I submit Ambassador Reed's speech in Japan for my colleagues to review.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED AT THE SECOND WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONFERENCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel privileged to be here today on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who sends best wishes and greetings. The Secretary-General and all of us at the United Nations are grateful for the valuable support you have given us, in good times and in bad times. The Secretary-General has asked me to share the following with you.

When the first Parliamentarians' Conference for the support of the United Nations was held in January 1992 in Tokyo, the United Nations was entering a new phase. Gone were the bipolar tensions of the cold war. In their place came renewed commitment to the United Nations—to the great common goal of a peaceful and cooperative international system.

It soon became clear, however, that more than renewed commitment would be required. A massive transformation would be needed to enable the organization to fulfill the goals of the charter in a dramatically different world environment.

Some three years later, the process of transition continues. Significant and substantial progress has been made. But there is a need for further, substantial reform. The fiftieth anniversary year of the organization offers us an opportunity to complete this process, and bring this period of transition to a successful close.

It is in this context that you have gathered here in the Gifu for the Second World Parliamentarians' Conference for the Support of the United Nations.

You have discussed and reached new consensus on the role of the United Nations in many key areas: disarmament and peace; sustainable development and the environment; the United Nations and Asia and the Pacific; and the involvement of citizens and non-governmental organizations.

Today, the Secretary-General has asked me to take these moments with you to discuss another area of United Nations work: promoting and supporting democratization.

The end of the cold war confrontation and the emergence of globalization continue to drive a wave of democratization. Since 1989 the United Nations has received requests for electoral assistance from more than sixty member states. These requests, from nearly one-third of the organization's membership, testify to this new impulse toward democratization.

The United Nations today is in the forefront of promoting and supporting democratization around the world. The emphasis is on democratization as a process, and democracy as an objective.

Individual societies decide if and when to begin the process of democratization—to

move toward a more participatory system of political governance. And throughout democratization, each society decides the nature of the process and its pace.

Like the process of democratization itself, democracy can take many shapes and forms. It can be assimilated by any culture.

The benefits brought by democracy make it a compelling objective for those societies on the path of democratization.

Democracy supports stability within societies by mediating between competing points of view. It fosters respect between states, reducing the chances of war. It creates responsive government that respects human rights and legal obligations. And it favours the creativity and cooperation that permit social and economic progress.

The United Nations is adapting to the new and increasing demands of member states for support in democratization.

On 7 December 1994, in its Resolution 49/30, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study ways and mechanisms in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies. The Secretary-General was asked to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the assembly at its fiftieth session.

The Secretary General is now preparing the report. Outlines for a comprehensive approach are emerging. Such an approach will enable the United Nations to offer support for democratization that begins at the earliest possible stage. It could then continue on through assistance in democratic elections, and in the building of institutions which support democratization.

For democratization to take root within a society, it must have indigenous support. The United Nations assists member states in building such support by helping to promote a culture of democracy. This can mean assistance to political parties and movements; support for a free and independent media; or assistance in civic education.

Such efforts, combined with electoral assistance, can help member states firmly on the road to democratization. In this regard, recent United Nations achievements in Cambodia, El Salvador and Mozambique deserve wider recognition and attention.

Electoral assistance to member states is a new phenomenon. The Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs now serves as focal point for electoral assistance requests, with the help of the newly-created electoral assistance division.

Beyond holding free and fair elections is the evident need for societies to prepare the institutional ground in which democratization can take root. The United Nations offers a wide variety of assistance in this area, drawing substantially upon its work in development and human rights. The United Nations today is helping member states to create democratic structures of Government—or to strengthen existing ones. It is helping to enhance the rule of law. To improve accountability and transparency. To build national capacity. And to reform the civil service.

This comprehensive approach, now taking shape, reflects the changing nature of requests by member states for support in democratization. It also underscores the need for other actors to contribute. Regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, citizens, the private sector, the academic community, parliamentarians such as yourselves—all have an essential and complementary role to play.

Many of you in this audience, through such organizations as the Interparliamentary Union, or Parliamentarians for Global Action, already provide international support for democratization processes. You help promote a culture of democracy and human

rights. You provide electoral assistance. You facilitate the creation and operation of representative institutions. You are valued partners of the United Nations in the effort to promote and support democratization.

We are convinced that the efforts of states to democratize will find greater stability and an increased likelihood of success when democratization extends to the international arena.

Globalization confronts governments everywhere with new pressures. Some are economic, political and military pressures from above. Others are pressures exerted from below by local, ethnic or grass-roots organizations.

These pressures are often mutually reinforcing. Citizens suffering the local effects of problems transnational in scope—such as drug trafficking or environmental degradation—are demanding solutions from their national governments. To meet these demands, governments must increasingly seek solutions through cooperative arrangements or participation in international organizations.

The new pressures on governments are thus paving the way for an unprecedented democratization of international relations. This process must be recognized, supported and advanced. The institutions and norms of democracy, at the international level, can provide governments with the means to manage global pressures. They can help governments to provide an enabling environment for their citizens.

For the United Nations, democratization of the international system has become a new priority. Already, the reform of the organization, including the decentralization of decision-making, has taken place.

This reform needs to be met by reform in the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations. And, in the relationships between those organs and the other elements of the U.N. system. Progress in this area has been slow. But these are difficult and complicated issues. The Secretary-General is determined that they should receive their full share of debate.

There are many other ways in which the United Nations can promote the democratization of the international system. By supporting a free, independent and responsible media, worldwide, the United Nations helps to preserve the principal venue for dialogue and debate within and among nations.

International law is a powerful tool for the democratization of the international system. It promotes mutual respect among nations and peoples. It provides an analytical framework for approaching problems of mutual concern. It offers a powerful basis for multilateral action. The United Nations provides a forum and mechanism for the advancement of international law.

Global conferences, convened by the United Nations, create relevant constituencies. They bring together all the state and non-state actors concerned. This not only contributes to the legitimacy and effectiveness of the programmes of action produced. It strengthens participation in decision-making on world affairs. It reinforces democratic principles at the international level.

The efforts of the United Nations to improve cooperation with actors outside the United Nations system have a similar effect. I refer here again to regional organizations, non-governmental agencies, citizens, the private sector, the academic community and parliamentarians. In all areas of work—for peace, development or democratization—cooperation with these actors increases efficiency and effectiveness. And, it strengthens democratic principles and practices.

During this time of transition, improving cooperation with parliamentarians has taken on an even greater urgency.

Making the transition to a new international era is no simple task. The new challenges are complex, difficult, and at times, dangerous. Around the world, United Nations personnel are asked to confront unprecedented situations—all too often without sufficient resources or mandates.

The United Nations needs its member states and their peoples to recognize the complexity of today's challenges. In the task of communication, you, as parliamentarians, can play an indispensable role. You are an essential link between the United Nations and international public opinion. You are uniquely placed to help build recognition, understanding and support for the United Nations and its work.

Communication must flow both ways. If the new international system is to be legitimate, responsive and effective, all must take part in its creation. As direct representatives of the wills and aspirations of your constituents, you can carry their voices to the international arena. You can help ensure their participation.

As such, you, parliamentarians, are also a motive force for the democratization of the international system. And you can bring to bear on world affairs your commitment to dialogue, discussion and agreement—to democratic principles and cooperation.

Today, at the conference, you are fulfilling all of these important roles. You are helping to build support for the United Nations. You are bringing the views of your constituents to the international arena. You are giving strength to democratic principles in the practice of world affairs.

On behalf of the United Nations, the Secretary-General has asked me to express our deep appreciation to the foundation for the support of the United Nations, to the Gifu City government, and to the Gifu Prefecture.

Government for sponsoring this important event. This sponsorship testifies to the longstanding commitment of the people of Japan—as individual citizens, through their local and national governments, and through regional organizations—to support the United Nations and its ideals, and to participate in its work.

To all of you parliamentarians, assembled in this great and beautiful city of Gifu, the Secretary-General extends his sincere appreciation for your efforts. And we look forward to your continued participation as we strive to construct a workable international system for today, and for tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me a few words on an event which is close to my heart and, I am sure, close to your heart: the golden jubilee of our world organization.

As we prepare for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, let us recall the opening words of the charter: "We the peoples of the United Nations . . .". We all of us—are the United Nations. The United Nations is now and increasingly will be, what we choose to make of it.

Knowledge about the United Nations is thus ever more important for people everywhere. With the active commitment of people, the United Nations and continue to play its indispensable role for peace and security, social and economic progress, and global human development.

Let us take up the challenge of the next fifty years. It is in our power to use the United Nations as a force for fundamental transformation to a world of peace and enduring prosperity. Let this be the starting point for taking your United Nations on the road to the future.

I thank you for your attention.

ENGLISH AS OUR OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to bring to the attention of this distinguished body an editorial which recently appeared in the *Southeast Missourian*, a daily newspaper located in my congressional district. The editorial, entitled "Official Language for Missouri," praises the recent efforts in the Missouri legislature to establish a policy of conducting the State's business in English. The paper's discerning commentary notes that the supposed beneficiaries of multilingual government are not at all served by programs that operate in as many as 11 different languages across the State. In my view, Congress would be wise to listen to this kind of counsel, as well as to the enormous interest among folks on the State and local levels who understand the important role of English as our common language.

Legislation which I have introduced, H.R. 123, the Language of Government Act, affords Congress the opportunity to eliminate the high social and economic costs of multilingual government, and I believe it time to respond to the public's broad support of this initiative. One hundred ninety-three Members of this Chamber have cosponsored H.R. 123, and momentum continues to build.

I commend to your attention the full text of the editorial.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE FOR MISSOURI

The issue of making English the official language has returned to the Missouri General Assembly this year. Bills have been introduced in both houses to mandate the use of English only in all state documents. Currently, some state documents are printed in as many as 11 languages.

The state effort mirrors attempts in Congress to make English the official government language. Such laws in no way intend to force anyone to speak or use English exclusively. Millions of Americans with non-English-speaking backgrounds wouldn't be impeded in their choices of how they communicate privately. What the bills would do is limit government to English rather than the potential 327 languages recognized in the United States by the Census Bureau.

Arguments that driver's license applicants, voters, welfare recipients and others who benefit from government programs are best served by catering to diverse languages don't hold up. As has been the case throughout American history, immigrants generally choose on their own to learn to speak and write English. And polls indicate more than 85 percent of Americans support the English-only concept for government.

The push to adopt English as the official language of Missouri government won't be easy. Residents who support this idea could help advance the cause by contacting their legislators and other elected officials.

RECOGNITION OF THE SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION PROJECT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a group of high school students from Shrewsbury, MA. Over the last several months this group has been engaged in the drafting and promotion of a congressional resolution calling for a greater dedication to AIDS education and prevention programs in America's schools.

Led by their high school teacher Rick Marchand, these 23 students have been meeting 3 times a week for several months on this project. In that time, they have received commendations from both bodies of the Massachusetts State Legislature, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education and also, AIDS Project Worcester, one of the leading AIDS support organizations in the State. Below, I have inserted a copy of the above cited resolution.

It should be noted however, that this publication of their document is not the end of the student's ambitious undertaking. The involved students at Shrewsbury High School intend to continue promoting their resolution by circulating advocacy petitions among their peers and by posting this venture on the internet, in an effort to attract local, national and international support.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending this group for their laudable and industrious efforts on behalf of an interesting and worthwhile project:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to encourage Congress to endorse all current funding mechanisms that provide for AIDS research, support and prevention programs. Said resolution shall inspire Congress to design or support additional funding concepts that nurture innovative education and prevention concepts for teenagers across America.

Whereas the teenagers of America feel that communities that do not provide HIV/AIDS education for their teenagers are at risk. The uninformed and uneducated part of America's youth will result in an increase in the number of HIV infections and the deaths of millions of innocent people. The World Health Organization predicts that by the year 2000, the virus will have attacked thirty to forty million people around the world.

Whereas according to estimates provided by The World Health Organization, HIV/AIDS victims are costing an average of \$150,000 each. By the year 2000, six trillion dollars will be needed to provide adequate health care for these individuals.

Whereas teenagers across America believe effective education can help others make smart choices. These choices could mean the difference between life and death.

Whereas HIV/AIDS education for high school students across the country is inadequate. In some communities the lack of education is caused by poor public perception, as well as misconceptions about the HIV/AIDS virus.

Whereas we the students of Shrewsbury High School in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully request the Congress to form a partnership with communities

across the nation. This partnership will be to assure quality and effective HIV/AIDS educational programs.

TRIBUTE TO LANGSTON HUGHES INSTITUTE AND THE LEADERSHIP OF DR. ORA LEE DELGADO AND ANTHONY DELGADO

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two of western New York's most dedicated community activists, Dr. Ora Lee Delgado and Mr. Anthony Delgado, upon the announcement of their retirement from full-time status at the Langston Hughes Institute. Dr. and Mr. Delgado have dedicated an impressive 47 combined years of community service to the arts and cultural center. As the western New York community will attest, the Delgados have been the guiding force behind the Langston Hughes Institute. It is with heartfelt gratitude that I and the western New York community thank Dr. Ora Lee Delgado and Mr. Anthony Delgado for their contribution in making the institute what it is today.

The Langston Hughes Institute was named after the most prolific and probably best known of modern African-American writers. As a leading minority not-for-profit corporation in the Buffalo area, Langston Hughes Institute provides a vital range of services to the community. Specifically: educational, cultural, and assistance programs with an African-American focus. The primary objective of the Institute is to create a positive self-image and instill motivation in the community's youth.

The Langston Hughes Institute has been established as the premiere arts and cultural center in western New York due to the efforts of Ora Lee Delgado and Anthony Delgado.

I join with their family, colleagues, friends, and the entire western New York community in recognition of the Delgado's outstanding dedication and years of distinguished community service.

HONORING NORTH MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER OF THE YEAR, FELIX GUADARRAMA

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Officer Felix Guadarrama has been selected by a committee of his peers to be the North Miami Police Department's Officer of the Year, 1995. I am certain you will agree with me that Officer Guadarrama is a fitting choice. His actions on the force since 1990 have distinguished him as an officer of valor.

During 1995, Officer Guadarrama received numerous commendations from his supervisors, the community, and other police agencies. Many noted his compassion, expertise, and judgement in handling chaotic situations. His superiors credit Guadarrama with saving the life of the victim of a violent attack.

In addition to his daily activities, Officer Guadarrama serves on the North Miami Po-

lice honor guard and is assigned to the motorcycle unit. He actively raises money for the Police Officers' Assistance Trust Fund and has represented the department in motorcycle escorts at local prestigious events like the recent Summit of the Americas.

Thank you, Officer Guadarrama for your bravery and diligence in the line of duty. You are certainly a credit to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE THOMASVILLE BULLDOGS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Thomasville Bulldogs have done it again. On December 11, 1995, the Bulldogs of Thomasville High School captured the 1995 North Carolina 2-A Football Championship with a 16-0 victory against Clinton High School. Not only was this the school's first perfect football season, but Thomasville became the first prep club in North Carolina to win 16 games in 1 year.

To top off a perfect season, head coach Allen Brown was named the Associated Press Coach of the Year in North Carolina. Coach Brown now has three State championships to his credit and a total of six trips to the State finals since 1983. Coach Brown, who has compiled a 220-72-2 career record during his 23 seasons at Thomasville, told the Thomasville Times that this year's team was a special group. "They worked so hard and they deserved what they got. I'm in a great community for football and we have a great group of kids."

The entire sixth district of North Carolina is proud of the winning tradition that the Thomasville football squad has established under the leadership of Coach Brown and his staff. Congratulations to athletic director/head coach Allen Brown, assistant coaches Roger Bryant, Billy Freeman, Dan Medlin, Ed Courtney, Bob Mattow, Avery Cutshaw, Benjie Brown, and Chuck Parks, Kemp Harvey, and each member of the team. Best wishes to Terrance Baxter (10), Ryan Jarrett (11), Chad Tobin (12), Stephon Gladney (13), Lamont Leak (14), Gary Robinson (15), Nick Means (16), Stephen Lindsay (17), Jaun Alford (18), Tevin Watkins (19), Monta Burton (20), Damion Scott (21), Anthony Anderson (22), Damian Henderson (23), Brian Davis (24), Dusty Fant (25), Teron Alford (30), Dewayne Burgess (31), Jermaine Kilby (32), Craig Thomas (33), Kinte Huntly (40), Dishun Huntley (41), Reggie Pegues (42), Ricky Smith (43), Barry Hare (44), Nagayle Carroll (45), Antwaine Neely (50), Andre Cannon (51), Todd McComb (52), Walker Miller (53), Eric Hawkins (55), Preston James (60), Tavon Cooper (61), Andreas Kersey (63), Chris Hawkins (64), Jeff Hayes (65), Samuel Hairston (66), Tim Bottoms (67), Steve Calvo (70), Carl Leak (71), Gary Cooper (72), Jonathan Ross (73), Wes Crowell (74), David Sheffield (76), Travis Davis (77), Khari Baker (80), Kenny Thomas (81), Corey Borders (82), Dygeal Redfern (83), Chris Nicholson (84), Phillip Keels (85), Brian Fritts (86), Gary Bowers (87), Terry Everhart (12), and James Beasley (83). Thanks also goes to the team managers, Matthew Bryant, Nick Harvey, Patrick Small, and Jonathon Yokley, as well

as P.A., Steve Eller, and scoreboard attendant, Casey Medlin.

To principal Wayne Thrift and to all of the students, faculty, families, and fans of Thomasville High School, we extend our congratulations on capturing the State high school 2-A football championship. Best of luck to the Bulldogs for another successful season in 1996.

THE 104TH CONGRESS WELCOMES EMILY ALEXA FIELDS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to share some joyous news with you and all my colleagues. Our good friend, JACK FIELDS of Texas, recently welcomed a new addition to his family—a daughter, Emily Alexa, born in Houston on Thursday, January 18.

I know you and all my colleagues join me in congratulating JACK and his lovely wife, Lynn, on Emily's birth. Emily was born at 3:01 p.m. CST on Thursday at Methodist Hospital in Houston, and, thankfully, both Lynn and Emily are feeling fine. Emily weighed 8 pounds, 12 ounces and was 20 inches in length.

As you know, JACK announced last month that this will be his last term in Congress. In his retirement announcement, JACK made clear his desire to spend more time with his family—Lynn, Josh, Jordan, and now, Emily.

I know you join with me, Mr. Speaker, in extending to the Fields family our congratulations and our very best wishes on this joyous news.

THE CHOICE IS YOURS

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize BMG Entertainment and commend them for their Black History Month Campaign, "The Choice Is Yours." The campaign seeks to expand voter registration and education, and participation in the National Marrow Donor Program.

BMG Distribution, a unit of BMG Entertainment, designed this campaign to highlight the importance of civic participation for African-Americans in the political and social arenas.

"The Choice Is Yours" campaign will offer African-Americans and others the opportunity, at various retail music outlets across the country, to register to vote and to join the National Bone Marrow registry. Through a user-friendly format, the project will work to make young people educated, aware registered voters, and potential bone marrow donors.

"The Choice Is Yours" campaign is an excellent example of what can be accomplished when the for-profit and non-profit sectors pool their energies and resources in order to help involve citizens and save lives. I am proud to recognize that this unique BMG Black History Month campaign will be initiated in my State of New York on February 1, 1996 and I commend BMG for all their efforts.

IN HONOR OF STATE SENATOR
JOSEPH F. ANDREA

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to one of Wisconsin's outstanding public servants, State Senator Joe Andrea. Joe's public service began in the U.S. Navy. On the local level Joe has served Kenosha, WI for 30 years as a constable, county supervisor, State assemblyman, and State senator, always with his trademark smile and sense of humor. And as a former telephone company employee for 31 years and president of the Communication Workers of America Local 5510, he has served his community well.

Joe has set the standard for constituent services for all elected officials. Knowing the people in this community and making sure he knows their concerns is Joe's top priority. He deeply believes that people are most important and it has been his life service to listen to them.

His legislative accomplishments are many. He was the father of the Life Means Life sentencing bill in Wisconsin, the trout stamp bill in 1983, and a key player in the creation of the utility holding company bill. He brought the Dairyland Dog Track to Kenosha creating hundreds of jobs for the area. Needed transportation projects and a tourist center have found their way to the Kenosha area with Senator Andrea's backing. In addition, economic vitality has come back to Kenosha with Joe Andrea's assistance.

Mention his family and you'll see Joe react with pride. He has been married for 43 years to his wonderful wife, Olivia. He is the father of four successful children and a grandparent to four beautiful grandchildren.

Joe has been honored and recognized many times over the years. He holds an honorary degree from Carthage College. He has even had a street, a regional cancer center, a lake, and a racedog named after him. On January 15, Joe received the Gateway Technical College Humanitarian Award. It is my great honor to add my congratulations to State Senator Joe Andrea on this occasion and for a lifetime of achievements.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM PAGE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jim Page, who on January 3, 1996, retired after a long and distinguished career with the U.S. Forest Service and his position over the last 9½ years as Supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia.

It is sad, but true, that many in this body these days take pride in denigrating Federal employees, especially those in uniform. I will not be a party to those antics, and committed public servants like Jim Page illustrate the degree of professionalism that swells the ranks of many agencies such as the Forest Service.

Since June 1986, Jim served with distinction and dedication as the Supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest. He now retires after serving the public as an employee of the Forest Service for 33 years. Starting his career with the Forest Service as a temporary employee at the Wallawa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon during June of 1959, Jim Page ultimately served in 12 forest units including stints in various capacities at the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests in Alaska, the Clearwater in Idaho, the Cherokee in Tennessee, the Ouachita in Arkansas, and the Daniel Boone in Kentucky.

I have been extremely proud to have had the honor to know and work with Jim Page. To say the least, I am dismayed that he is retiring. His humor, patience, fortitude, and vision will be sorely missed.

In conclusion, it is my understanding that Jim and his wife Sarah may move back to their native State of North Carolina. He will bring with him a wealth of memories from his years with the Forest Service, and he will bring with him our friendship and respect.

On behalf of myself and Jim Zoia of my staff, we wish Jim and Sarah Page the very best.

HONORING ATHENA KROMIDAS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with constituents of the Fifth Congressional District and the members of the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Flushing, NY in celebrating the 10th anniversary of service of Mrs. Athena Kromidas, principal of the church's Greek Afternoon School.

Mrs. Kromidas has long promoted the role of the Greek community educator who strives to instill into our youth an effective education based upon Hellenic traditions. Through her efforts, parents have taken an increased measure of involvement in their children's education. She has guided the Greek-American parents of the Greek Afternoon School to mold their children into citizens who will have a positive impact upon our entire community.

A native of the island of Chios, Mrs. Kromidas has consistently worked to perpetuate the Hellenic roots of second and third generation Greek-American children. She strongly believes in having her pupils remember their roots as a way of establishing and supporting their faith. In 1994, Mrs. Kromidas, in cooperation with a local public high school, was successful in establishing a course in the modern Greek language.

As a person who has toiled in the vineyards of selfless dedication to the community, Mrs. Kromidas has consistently struggled to infuse a strong and dynamic sense of family values and tradition into the entire school community. There already exists a growing list of both students and families who have credited this most outstanding educator with bringing stability and success to their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing Mrs. Athena Kromidas for an inspiring decade of dedication and devotion to the children and parents of our community.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE SEARIGHT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like the House of Representatives today to pay special tribute to a man whose legacy continues to affect a great many people in the 17th Congressional District. I consider myself lucky to have had the honor to have known George Searight. And although George passed away 18 months ago, the memory of him remains alive and vibrant with those who knew and loved him.

George Searight was a Susquehanna Township Commissioner in Dauphin County, PA, in my 17th Congressional District. He also served on the township civil service commission for nearly 20 years. He held leadership roles in the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and was a veteran of the U.S. Navy. George was both a leader and a role model in his community, and he will always be remembered as such.

I can fairly state that substantially all of my experience with the pharmaceutical industry was derived from my continued association with George Searight. And all of my contacts with and about the industry will forever be col-

ored by my association with George. I will always remember George as a good friend, someone who was always willing to dedicate himself and his time to a good cause, and a local leader who set an example for all to follow. He has been missed.

At this time, I would like to submit into the RECORD "A Tribute to George H. Searight," done on June 24, 1994, by Richard T. Englehart of the Capital Area Pharmaceutical Association.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE H. SEARIGHT

Last evening we attended the viewing and this morning the funeral of an old friend, George Searight. As testimony to the number of people who knew and loved George, the funeral home, the church and the route to the cemetery all required extra police to direct the crowds. The fire and police departments of his beloved Susquehanna Township honored him with many of their vehicles and personnel in attendance.

I am enclosing a copy of the obituary which appeared in the Harrisburg paper. This is a wonderful description of George, but it does not really tell the whole story. We know him mostly for his involvement in activities of CAPA and PPA. But even here, I am sure that many did not realize how totally George was involved. In CAPA, his days go back many years. His father was very active in the old DCL (Dauphin-Cumberland-Lebanon County Pharmaceutical Association), the forerunner of CAPA. So George

was indoctrinated in the local association at a very early age.

Not only has George been our treasurer longer than most of us can remember, but he has also been responsible for bringing in more new members than anyone else (George seemed to know everyone connected with pharmacy or pharmaceutical sales.). He knew when anyone was sick or in the hospital, so he reported as the Flower and Sick committee. He was on the Student Loan committee. He and Jerry Smith formed the best social and convention committee (Frick and Frack) of any local association in the state. He made all the arrangements for all of our monthly meetings. He was a Vice-President of PPA. He stopped in at the PPA office probably at least once a week just to see how things were going and to see if anything needed to be done. If ever there was a job to be done we could count on George to volunteer for it.

I believe that all of us who knew George Searight have been very fortunate. Ike and I have known him for many years. I knew him in Junior High School. We roomed together one year at PCP&S. We double dated with George and June at college. He was an usher in our wedding. He was a friend.

He truly loved what he was doing for pharmacy, and he was totally dedicated to the associations he represented.

But most of all, George loved his family and friends. Our hearts and our prayers go out to June and the sons he loved so much.

We shall miss him greatly.